

Native Woodland Restoration

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- Cairngorms Asset
- Drivers for Change
- Barriers to progress
- Techniques used
- Impacts of action
- Future challenges



The Cairngorms Assets (Cairngorms Partnership)

- *Genuinely native*
- *Near native*
- *Partially native*
- *Non-native*

Broadleaf woodland
Coniferous woodland
Mixed coniferous/broadleaf woodland



Woodlands in the Cairngorms
(ha)

	Ancient	Total
Semi-Natural	15,150	36,250
Mixed woodland	2,000	4,650
Plantation	14,450	34,200
All woodland	31,600	75,100

National Forest
Estate c15,000

39% of Nationally important species found in the Cairngorms are found in woodland
[Rock 20%, Montane habitats 15%]
[*woodland is c15% land area*]

Iconic species – Juniper, Red Squirrel, Capercaillie, Blackgrouse, Pearl-bordered Fritillary (5 of 6 FCS BAP Action Species)

Other key BAP species

ASNW woodlands – SAC designations



Past management?

Agro-forestry

Timber production priority

Sport

Drainage

Recreation, conservation and community
dimensions



Policy

- Rio Biodiversity Convention
- Conservation products (species & designations)
- Ecosystem services (water & carbon)

Markets

Timber

Food products

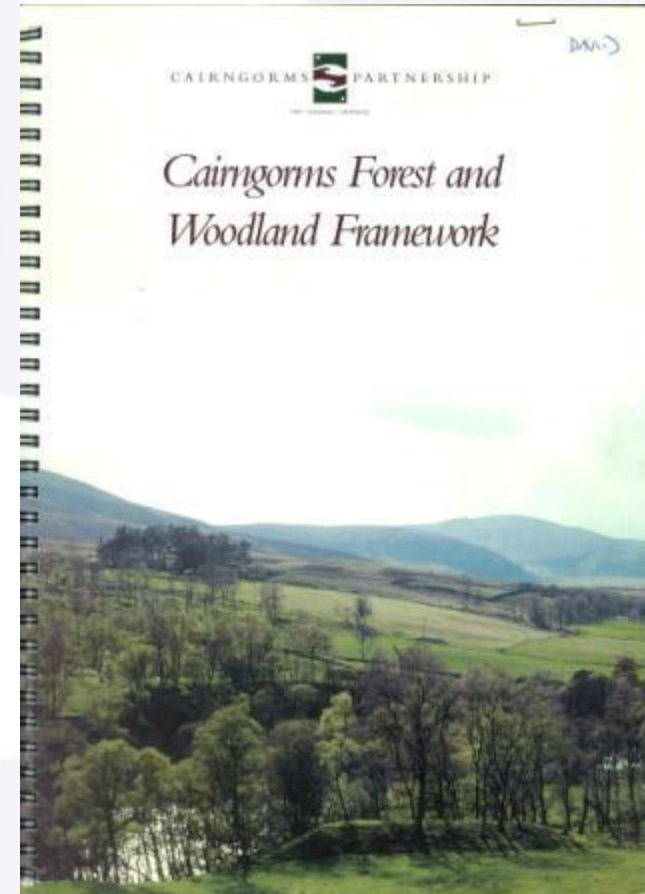
(venison & mushrooms)

Landscape & tourism

Recreation



- Diversity of objectives
- Infrastructure
- Funding mechanisms



Seasonality of working

(snow, breeding seasons, safety of visitors, sport)

Designations / Protected Species

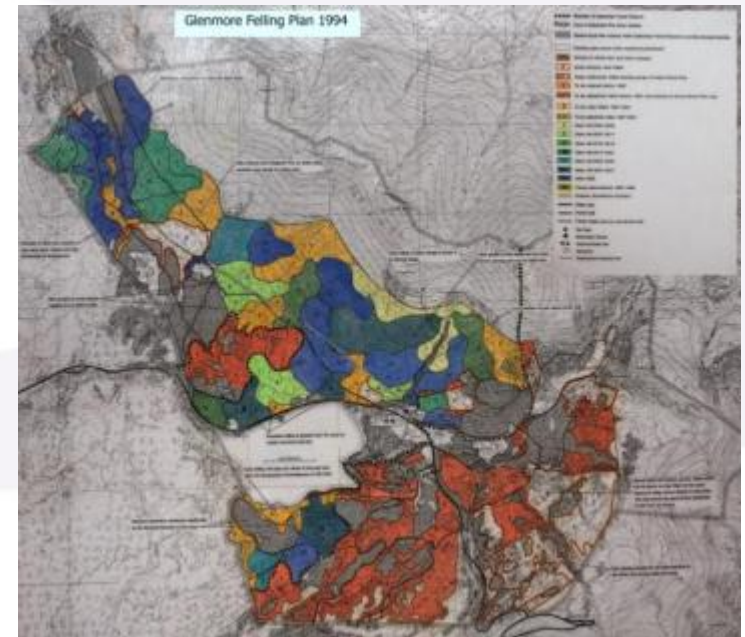
(consultation, fencing options, seasonality)

Seed sources and browsing pressures

Forest Plans

Activity linked to iconic species and protected habitats

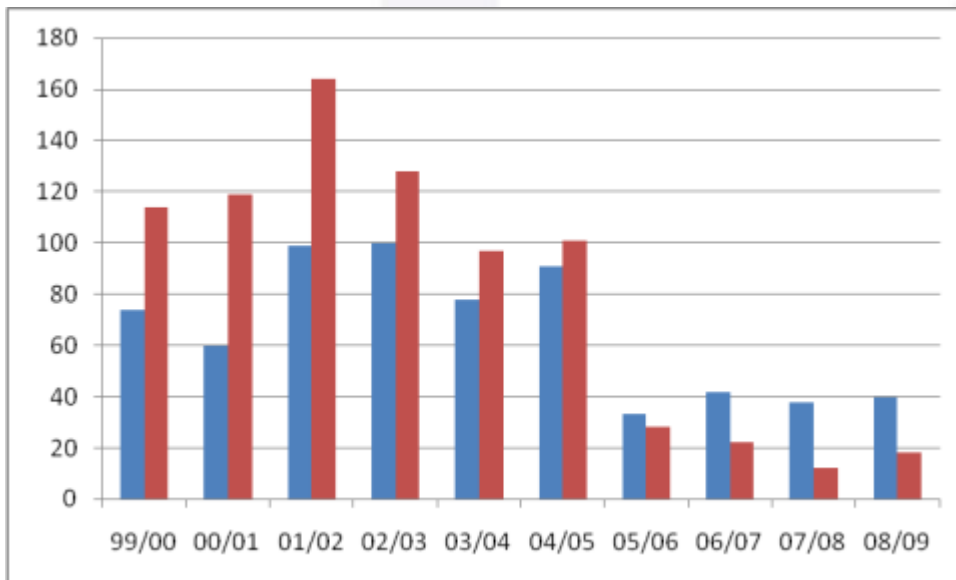
- Non-native tree removal
- Restoration of drainage
- Encouragement of regeneration
- Fences / browsing



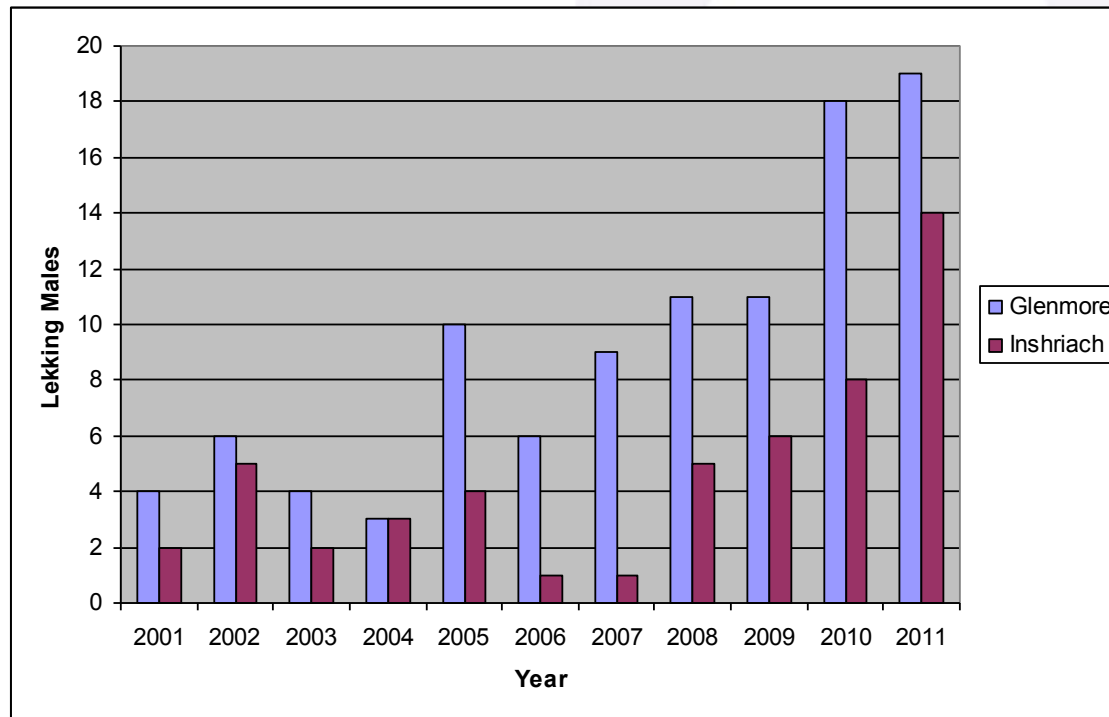
- Non-native removal
 - Mature trees / regeneration
- Drain blocking



- Deer management
 - Regeneration
 - Field layer recovery
- Fence removal / marking



- Capercaillie – multi-factorial causes of decline



Treelines

Forest Pests
(as a consequence of Climate
change)

Changes in fire risks?



“A forest that pays is a forest that stays”

Markets for timber – all species

Infrastructure to manage
woodlands (roading costs and
authorisation)

Competing priorities (conservation /
deer / landscape / forest
management)

